

115 We managed to obtain four different word lists: Coccozu,
124 Anunze, Tagnani and Tawite. The two lengthier ones--Anunze and
Coccozu--were obtained with us much exactitude and certainty as
possible (and, I believe, as much as necessary) thanks to Nuleke and
Krikricêknerá. These two Indians had been devoted friends of Lt.
[Plates p. 261.] Pyrineus de Souza since the days when he had managed
the post at Campos Novos.

[Fig. 48]

Nuleke is so fond of Lt. Pyrineus that when we returned in 1912
he did not hesitate to cross the borders of his territory, leaving the land
none of his people had abandoned in centuries, to follow the muleteers
to Tapirapuá in search of his friend.

He was the first to place himself trustfully into Brazilian hands.

These two Indians lived at Campos Novos like adopted children
of the household. At night they both slept under Pyrineus' hammock.
They already spoke a few words of our language.

[Fig. 49]

The Indian Damasceno (Urinenoá), already mentioned above,
was of great help with the Coccozu language. He was the most intelli-
gent boy we could find. One Tagnani shared this honor, and we were
sorry to part with him. He understood the slightest gesture, and carried
out to perfection our every request. It was he who consented to simulate
an arrow attack which I asked for by means of signs and which is now
recorded on a film belonging to the [National] Museum and shown at
the National Library in 1913.

[262] Each word on the lists was verified more than once in
the presence of the object or phenomenon it describes.

We were more interested in the quality than in the quantity of
words.

This does not mean that we believe no corrections are possible;
it is sufficient to compare two lexicons compiled by capable persons
among the same Indians, on separate occasions, to see how differently
certain terms may be rendered.

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The Nambicuará language contains the following vowels: a, ê,
i, ô, o, u, ü, with the same values as they would have in Portuguese;
the sound of ü is intermediate between German ü and French eu.

- 194 The consonants are b, c, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, r, s, t, z; h is always strongly aspirated, like German ch.

F, j, v, and x are lacking.

The following consonant clusters are characteristic: an, kr, tch, dn, gn, tg, tn, kd, kz, kt, nt, nz, tz, td, nc, tc, txu, gc, gd, ndz, nk.

- 193 Those words designating parts of the human body have the same root in all Nambicuara dialects, slightly modified in one case or another: uá or toá.

[263]

	Cocozu	Tagnani	Tawite	Anunze
Arm	Oá-nukicú	Uá-nokrí	Toá-rabatndê	Uá-nukizê
Mouth	Toá-inçú	Uá-iurí	Tá-iurí	Uá-iuarê
Tongue	Toáio-herú	Uái-hêndê	Táiu-hendú	Uáile-herú

Here the particle toa (uá, oá) has the same possessive value as the nu particle of Arawakan languages; it is found only in words pertaining to parts of the human body. (1)

[113]

1. See E. Roquette-Pinto, "The Indians of Serra do Norte," [Engl.] Proceedings of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress (Washington, 1917).

[Fig. 50]

Nearly all Cocozu words end in zu or çu, used interchangeably. Anunze words often end in zê. But this last sound, to be pronounced properly, must be approximated to gê. (2) In the Tawite dialect and

2. This may be a linguistic trait of Ge parentage. (H. A. T.)

/ Are common.

In the several Tagnani dialects, endings in di, tê, rê, and ri (soft r)

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One particle found rather frequently in these dialects deserves special mention, owing to its importance for the [264] evaluation of

194 relationships with other American languages. This is the gui or gue
193 particle:

Kaiguetazi -- flute (Cocozu)

Hauguidê -- smooth arrow (Tagnani)

Toáiguedokrê -- hand (Tawite)

Uâneguêtu -- head (Anunze)

124 Although various phonetic systems are in existence for the transcription of primitive languages (Kosmos Alphabet, Schmidt's Alphabet, etc.) (1), I deemed it preferable to use the letters of the

1. Fa. W. Schmidt (Anthropos, 1907) describes in detail the historical evolution of phonetics and the various systems which have been suggested. In the same paper he presents his own method, which has been granted wide acceptance.

Latin alphabet in conjunction with a few special signs such as the umlaut, which are within the grasp of any reader.

[Fig. 51]

194 If Martius' linguistic scheme were still accepted, the Nambicuara tongue would be included among the languages of the "Guck" or "Koko" group. This family, however, was not maintained in view of its great diversity; and now its former members are [considered] 197 to belong to the Ge-Botocudo and Nu-Arawakan groups.

The languages of the Nu-Arawakan family, however, own certain significant characteristics which are not encountered among the dialects of the Serra do Norte.

For instance, the personal possessive particle nu, one of the most valuable traits in the identification of these languages, is never found among the Nambicuara.

[265] The word used to designate water, one of the best elements for purposes of linguistic comparison because of its constancy throughout the Nu-Arawakan dialects in spite of other differences (onê, uni), has no equivalent in the Serra do Norte.

194 These traits alone would be sufficient to set the Nambicwara
197 language apart from the Nu-Arawakan dialects.

But beyond this, it is easy to verify the dissimilarity between the lexicons [of these two groups]. Compare the Paremi vocabulary, an excellent representative of the Nu-Arawakan family, with the word lists of the Serra do Norte Indians. They are completely different.

We would search in vain through South America for a language possessing any deep affinities with the Nambicwara dialects.

[Fig. 52]

It is true, however, that the language of the Xingu River Suyas bears a certain resemblance to the dialects of the Serra do Norte. The possessive particle woa of the Suyas, which is clearly found among the Nambicwara in the form of either ua or toa, constitutes the best argument in favor of this relationship.

In view of this characteristic, therefore--and it is a significant one for it has served as a basis for the modern classification of our tribes--(266) wherever the Suyas are placed the Nambicwara should also be included. (1)

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1. In "Beitrag zur Ethnographie des Araguaya-Xingú Gebietes [Contribution to the Ethnography of the Araguaya-Xingú District], " Proceedings of the XXI International Congress of Americanists (Göteborg, 1904), Fritz Krause confirmed this linguistic affinity and attempted to make it even closer by citing additional words akin not only to Caraja but also to Ge dialects.

As to cultural aspects, it becomes obvious, especially in view of Nordenskiöld's comparative ethnographic studies, that the Nambicwara as well as the Caraja have been influenced by sub-Andean cultures.

The Caraja show signs of being partially subjected to this influence at the time when

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It reached the Chaco region, where they would thus appear to have lived at an earlier time. (See Krause, op. cit.)

On the other hand, as already pointed out elsewhere, the Nambicwara seem to have received this cultural influx by way of a different route--probably through the other channel of sub-Andean cultural expansion described by Nordenskjöld, which ran from northeastern Bolivia down the Amazon and La Plata watersheds. (Nordenskjöld, op. cit., Vol. I).

(H. A. T.)

This is perhaps where the problem becomes most difficult: although Ehrenreich places the Xingo Indians alongside the Ge, other experts on South American linguistics believe, perhaps rightly, that they should be included with the Caraja in Chamberlain's "Carajan" group. (3)

2. Krichberg, Rivet, and other experts still place the Soya among the Ge.

[Fig. 53]

Yet it is also inevitable to recognize in the Nambicwara language certain special characteristics of the Kiriri tongue. These traits are exclusively phonetic, and (thus much less significant than if they were lexical or morphological).

[367] They merely consist of the ng, ix and ix sounds, which are accepted as peculiar to the Kiriri language (Baptista Caetano).

In the absence of well translated texts, it is impossible to delve more deeply into the study of these dialects. Even the relationships suggested above will be subject to revision when more complete linguistic materials become available.

477 As regards the [National] Museum collection, the following data are worthy of note.